United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

# Sugar: World Production Supply and Distribution

**November 2010**

## Overview

Since the May forecast, 2010/11 world sugar production is down, consumption is up and prices are increasing. Estimated surplus production is down from a forecast 6.2 million tons to an estimated 3 million tons. Prices are increasing due to tightening supply and to appreciation of the Brazilian real.

World sugar production for the 2010/11 marketing year is estimated at 161.9 million tons, raw value, down 1.9 million tons from the May 2010 forecast. Consumption is forecast at 158.9 million tons, up 1.2 million tons from the May forecast. Exports are estimated at 51.8 million tons, down 1.8 million tons from May; and ending stocks are estimated at 26.5 million tons, down 564,000 tons.

World production and trade are highlighted by lower production in Brazil, at 39.4 million tons, down 1.3 million. Brazil accounts for 24 percent of world production, while Asia accounts for 37 percent. Production in Asia is down by 1.4 million tons to 60.3 million. Production in India is estimated at 25.7 million ton, up one million, China at 12.7 million tons, down 1.4 million, and Thailand at 6.9 million tons, down 300,000 tons. Production in the EU-27 is estimated at 14.8 million tons up 900,000 tons. Exports from Brazil for 2010/11 are estimated at 26.9 million tons, down 1.6 million tons from the May forecast. Thailand is estimated to export 4.7 million tons, down 500,000 from May, and shipments from Australia are pegged at 3.8 million tons, up 50,000.

The EU-27 is now expected to be the world's largest sugar importer in 2010/11 at 3.6 million tons but the third largest net importer at 2.1 million tons. The largest net importers in 2010/11 are reckoned to be; Russia at 2.95 million tons, Indonesia at 2.9 million tons, and the EU at 2.1 million tons. The United States is forecast to import 1.9 million tons.

World raw sugar prices last May, ranged between 13 to 15 cents/lb. This signaled the market expected both Brazilian and Indian production to finish strong and cover demand before the end of the 2009/10 marketing year. However as the summer progressed prices slowly but steadily edged higher responding to a perceived lower than expected surplus going into 2010/11 and to significant US currency devaluation against the Brazilian real. Dry weather caused shortage in the supplying countries of Brazil and Thailand. Drought in Russia and flooding in Pakistan reduced production and increased demand for imports in those countries. Closing NY March contract number 11 raw sugar prices at beginning November were over 31 cents/lb.

## Highlights of the Major Producers

Brazil, India, Thailand, and China account for 52 percent of world production and 53 percent of world exports.

## Brazil

Brazilian sugar cane production for 2010/11 is estimated at 639 million tons, down 21 million tons from the May estimate but up 36 percent from the previous year of 603 million. Production in the center-south region is estimated at 575 million tons, down 21 million tons from May. The excessive dry weather combined with the humidity thru mid-September adversely affected the size and development of the crop.

Sugarcane production for the north-northeast is unchanged from the May forecast and remains at 64 million tons. The crush started in October and is expected to be completed by the end of March.

The sugarcane breakdown for sugar/ethanol matches the trend for higher sugar demand due to continued strong prices in the international markets. Total sucrose (total reducing sugar, TRS) content destined for sugar and ethanol production is estimated at 44.7 and 55.3 percent, similar to the previous estimate.

Total sugar production for 2010/11 is estimated at 39.4 million tons, raw value, up 3 million tons raw value, from 2009/10.

Estimated total ethanol production for 2010/11 at 28.75 billion liters (8 billion liters of anhydrous and 20.75 billion of hydrated ethanol), up 3.05 billion relative to 2009/10 (7 billion liters of anhydrous and 18.7 billion liters of hydrated ethanol).

According to the State of Sao Paulo Sugarcane, Sugar and Alcohol Growers Council (CONSECANA), the cumulative average sugarcane price for the state of Sao Paulo for 2010/11 (April-August) is R$ 0.3475 kg of TRS, which is equivalent to R$ 49.35 per ton of sugarcane.

The trend of increasing sugar prices since August has been supported by strong demand in both the domestic and international markets. Ethanol prices have also shown strength; supported by the decreased sugarcane crop, and by the fact that mills have been prioritizing sugar production as opposed to ethanol.

Brazilian sugar exports for 2010/11 are estimated at 26.85 million tons, raw value, up 2.55 million relative to the previous marketing year, as a consequence of strong sugar demand. Raw sugar exports should contribute 20.65 million tons of total exports. Refined exports should account for 6.2 million tons.

Brazilian ethanol exports for 2010/11 are estimated at 1.8 billion liters, down 1.3 billion compared to the previous marketing year (3.1 billion liters), mostly due to an expected decrease in direct exports to the U.S. and India.

Sugar ending stocks for 2010/11 are projected at 285,000 tons, raw value. Negative stocks have been balanced by the early start (March) of the sugarcane harvest in the CS region as opposed to the official beginning of the season (May).

## India

Estimated sugarcane production for 2010/11 is increased to 328 million tons due to expected higher yields resulting from good monsoon rains and favorable weather conditions in major sugarcane producing regions. Consequently, centrifugal sugar production is raised to 25.7 million metric tons, this includes 420,000 tons of Khandsari sugar - a low recovery centrifugal sugar prepared by an open-pan evaporation method. Gur production is forecast at 5.6 million tons.

Estimates for centrifugal sugar production for 2009/10 is set at 20.5 million tons due to a higher than anticipated end season diversion of sugarcane for sugar production. Higher cane prices paid by millers to sugarcane farmers helped divert a larger share of cane to sugar mills vis-à-vis gur manufacturers.

Estimated sugar consumption for 2010/11 is increased to 25 million tons due to improved domestic supplies and expected strong domestic demand. The Indian economy is expected to grow at 8.5 percent. Bulk consumers such as soft drink manufacturers, bakeries, confectionary, hotel and restaurant consumers account for 60 percent of milled sugar demand. Local sweet shops consume most of the Khandsari sugar. Gur is mostly consumed in rural areas for household consumption and feed use.

Domestic sugar prices softened after reaching the peak in January 2010, due to improved production, and expectation of a bumper 2010/11 production. Currently, sugar prices in the major domestic wholesale market in India range from $608 to $640 per ton, a nearly 27 percent decline over the peak January 2010 prices. Sugar prices in the upcoming 2010/11 season are expected to soften further on prospects of improved domestic supplies. Although the end season gur prices are relatively firm due to lower end-season gur production, gur prices in will largely be guided by the sugar price movement.

Imports for 2010/11 are revised marginally lower to 1.0 million tons based on expected increased domestic supplies and lower domestic sugar prices. Despite improved supplies, exports during 2010/11 will be limited to quota countries.

Forced by severe domestic shortages and abnormally high sugar prices since the beginning of 2009, the government took several measures to relax import restrictions to augment domestic supplies. Currently, duty free imports of raw sugar and white sugar are allowed up to December 31, 2010. Imported sugar (both raw and white) is also exempted from the levy sugar obligation and the market quota release system, applicable to domestic sugar. However with domestic sugar prices softening, the local sugar industry is pressuring the government to re-impose import duties on white and raw sugar, and revert back to the old import policy regime. Currently, the government does not allow exports of sugar.

## Thailand

Estimated sugar production for 2010/11 is revised down 300,000 tons from the May forecast to 6.87 million tons, and down slightly (0.8 percent) from the previous year's output of 6.93 million tons. Output is reduced due to unfavorable weather and harvest will be delayed by a month commencing in December. Sugarcane will continue to be used primarily for sugar production. Less than one percent of sugarcane production is used for ethanol production.

Sugar exports for 2009/10 are revised up to 5.9 million tons, (11.4 percent from the previous year) due to attractive export prices driven by tight sugar supplies of major producing countries, particularly India. Sugar exports for 2010/11 have been revised down to 4.7 million tons, a drop of 20 percent from the previous year, in anticipation of tight exportable supplies.

Sugar stocks for 2009/10 are revised down due to a significant increase in sugar exports. Sugar stocks will likely continue to decline in anticipation of reduced production and record exports in 2009/10. Domestic consumption will continue to increase driven by economic recovery.

Current year market prices of sugarcane will likely be 10 percent higher than last year. In May 2010, the Thai Government approved a 22 percent increase in sugar production by increasing sugarcane crushing capacity from 0.9 to 1.1 million tons per day. The government issued permits for building 47 to 53 mills. This is the first time the government has allowed an increase in capacity and plants.

## China

Estimated 2010/11 sugar cane area is placed at 1.78 million hectares, up four percent from last year. According to industry sources, an extended dry season this year delayed planting and reduced planted area.

Sugarcane area is estimated to account for 87 percent of the total sugar crop area (sugar beets make up the remaining portion). Guangxi remains the dominant sugar cane producing province, followed by Yunnan, Guangdong, and Hainan provinces. For 2009/10, Guangxi's output comprised 65 percent of China's total sugar production.

Total sugar production for 2010/11 is forecast at 12.7 million tons, up 10 percent from the previous year. Cane and beet sugar production are projected at 11.7 million tons and 950,000 tons, up 8 percent and 45 percent respectively due to a rise in acreage. Guangxi, Yunnan, Guangdong, Hainan and Xinjiang are the top 5 producing provinces, and account for approximately 95 percent of total sugar output.

Total sugar production for 2009/10 is estimated at 11.5 million tons, 14 percent lower than last year primarily due to poor weather. Due to the shortfall in beet and cane production, the crushing season was about one month shorter than normal. According to industry contacts, a normal crushing season spans 120 days.

Sugar consumption for 2010/11 is forecast at 15.1 million tons (raw value), two percent higher than last year. The processed food and beverage sectors and catering services are the principal consumers, with a growth rate expected to exceed 10 percent annually. The food processing, beverage, and pharmaceutical industries account for 65 percent of total sugar consumption, while 35 percent is at the household or food service level. In 2009/10 natural sugar consumption was approximately 11 Kg (raw value) per capita.

Imports for 2010/11 are forecast at 1.8 million tons (300,000 tons higher than last year), a new record since China joined the WTO in 2001. Although sugar cane and beet production for 2010/11 will increase, carry-in stock levels dropped by 50 percent because of poor production in 2009/10. As a result, due to lower total domestic supplies, increased imports are needed to meet rising consumption demands.

Imports usually arrive in China after the crushing season ends and the domestic price starts to increase. Before making a purchase, many private traders take into account the timing of state sugar reserve auctions. These auctions set a price ceiling on domestic sugar prices, which can make sugar imports less price competitive.

Since 2005, the quota and tariff rate have remained unchanged. The tariff rate quota (TRQ) is 1.95 million tons, with an in-quota-tariff of 15 percent. The out-of-quota tariff rate is 50 percent. As stipulated in China's WTO accession agreement, 30 percent of the TRQ (585,000 tons) is reserved for non-state trading enterprises and the remaining 70 percent is assigned to state trading enterprises.

Ending stocks for 2010/11 are forecast at 1.2 million tons (raw value), down 700,000 tons from the previous marketing year. Increased production is not expected to offset the drop in stocks. Because the TRQ is expected to be almost fully maximized this year, stocks are unlikely to be rebuilt unless the government temporarily does not enforce the out-of-quota tariff.

Stocks include state reserves and those held by the industrial, commercial, and distribution sectors. Under normal storage conditions, raw sugar can be stored for up to five years and refined sugar can be stored for up to 15 months (this still meets Chinese sanitary requirements).

**Contact**
**Robert Knapp**
**USDA/FAS/OGA/ISAD**
**robert.knapp@fas.usda.gov**
**202-720-4620**

## World Centrifugal Sugar Production, Supply and Distribution - (Oct/Sept Marketing Year)

**1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value**

| Country Mktg Year | Beginning Stocks | Total Sugar Production | Total Imports | Total Supply | Total Exports | Total Use | Ending Stocks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***SUG - North America*** | | | | | | | |
| **Canada** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 346 | 50 | 1,350 | 1,746 | 60 | 1,330 | 356 |
| 2009/10 | 356 | 125 | 1,300 | 1,781 | 70 | 1,350 | 361 |
| 2010/11 | 361 | 125 | 1,300 | 1,786 | 70 | 1,350 | 366 |
| **Mexico** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 1,975 | 5,260 | 160 | 7,395 | 1,367 | 5,404 | 624 |
| 2009/10 | 624 | 5,115 | 861 | 6,600 | 773 | 4,854 | 973 |
| 2010/11 | 973 | 5,450 | 225 | 6,648 | 938 | 4,735 | 975 |
| **United States** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 1,510 | 6,833 | 2,796 | 11,139 | 123 | 9,624 | 1,392 |
| 2009/10 | 1,392 | 7,208 | 2,943 | 11,543 | 191 | 9,898 | 1,454 |
| 2010/11 | 1,454 | 7,607 | 2,058 | 11,119 | 136 | 10,033 | 950 |
| ***Total SUG - North America*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 3,831 | 12,143 | 4,306 | 20,280 | 1,550 | 16,358 | 2,372 |
| 2009/10 | 2,372 | 12,448 | 5,104 | 19,924 | 1,034 | 16,102 | 2,788 |
| 2010/11 | 2,788 | 13,182 | 3,583 | 19,553 | 1,144 | 16,118 | 2,291 |
| ***SUG - Caribbean*** | | | | | | | |
| **Cuba** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 333 | 1,340 | 130 | 1,803 | 750 | 710 | 343 |
| 2009/10 | 343 | 1,100 | 122 | 1,565 | 725 | 700 | 140 |
| 2010/11 | 140 | 1,100 | 110 | 1,350 | 500 | 700 | 150 |
| **Dominican Republic** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 35 | 510 | 12 | 557 | 217 | 330 | 10 |
| 2009/10 | 10 | 520 | 70 | 600 | 244 | 332 | 24 |
| 2010/11 | 24 | 500 | 30 | 554 | 202 | 335 | 17 |
| ***Other SUG - Caribbean*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 134 | 232 | 449 | 815 | 206 | 468 | 141 |
| 2009/10 | 141 | 183 | 440 | 764 | 167 | 469 | 128 |
| 2010/11 | 128 | 184 | 452 | 764 | 158 | 477 | 129 |
| ***Total SUG - Caribbean*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 502 | 2,082 | 591 | 3,175 | 1,173 | 1,508 | 494 |
| 2009/10 | 494 | 1,803 | 632 | 2,929 | 1,136 | 1,501 | 292 |
| 2010/11 | 292 | 1,784 | 592 | 2,668 | 860 | 1,512 | 296 |
| ***SUG - Central America*** | | | | | | | |
| **Guatemala** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 609 | 2,381 | 0 | 2,990 | 1,654 | 744 | 592 |
| 2009/10 | 592 | 2,415 | 0 | 3,007 | 1,654 | 807 | 546 |
| 2010/11 | 546 | 2,474 | 0 | 3,020 | 1,680 | 750 | 590 |
| ***Other SUG - Central America*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 384 | 2,084 | 2 | 2,470 | 1,004 | 1,108 | 358 |
| 2009/10 | 358 | 2,167 | 11 | 2,536 | 1,028 | 1,148 | 360 |
| 2010/11 | 360 | 2,104 | 124 | 2,588 | 1,006 | 1,183 | 399 |
| ***Total SUG - Central America*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 993 | 4,465 | 2 | 5,460 | 2,658 | 1,852 | 950 |
| 2009/10 | 950 | 4,582 | 11 | 5,543 | 2,682 | 1,955 | 906 |
| 2010/11 | 906 | 4,578 | 124 | 5,608 | 2,686 | 1,933 | 989 |
| ***SUG - South America*** | | | | | | | |
| **Brazil** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 215 | 31,850 | 0 | 32,065 | 21,550 | 11,650 | -1,135 |
| 2009/10 | -1,135 | 36,400 | 0 | 35,265 | 24,300 | 11,800 | -835 |
| 2010/11 | -835 | 39,400 | 0 | 38,565 | 26,850 | 12,000 | -285 |

## World Centrifugal Sugar Production, Supply and Distribution - (Oct/Sept Marketing Year) (Continued)

**1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value**

| Country Mktg Year | Beginning Stocks | Total Sugar Production | Total Imports | Total Supply | Total Exports | Total Use | Ending Stocks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Colombia** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 170 | 2,277 | 139 | 2,586 | 585 | 1,585 | 416 |
| 2009/10 | 416 | 2,200 | 40 | 2,656 | 730 | 1,605 | 321 |
| 2010/11 | 321 | 2,200 | 40 | 2,561 | 740 | 1,625 | 196 |
| **Argentina** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 105 | 2,420 | 21 | 2,546 | 580 | 1,740 | 226 |
| 2009/10 | 226 | 2,230 | 10 | 2,466 | 760 | 1,740 | -34 |
| 2010/11 | -34 | 2,290 | 5 | 2,261 | 340 | 1,770 | 151 |
| ***Other SUG - South America*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 1,313 | 3,336 | 1,487 | 6,136 | 512 | 4,104 | 1,520 |
| 2009/10 | 1,520 | 3,482 | 1,513 | 6,515 | 541 | 4,386 | 1,588 |
| 2010/11 | 1,588 | 3,506 | 1,464 | 6,558 | 475 | 4,479 | 1,604 |
| ***Total SUG - South America*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 1,803 | 39,883 | 1,647 | 43,333 | 23,227 | 19,079 | 1,027 |
| 2009/10 | 1,027 | 44,312 | 1,563 | 46,902 | 26,331 | 19,531 | 1,040 |
| 2010/11 | 1,040 | 47,396 | 1,509 | 49,945 | 28,405 | 19,874 | 1,666 |
| ***SUG - Western Europe*** | | | | | | | |
| **EU-27** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 3,130 | 14,014 | 3,180 | 20,324 | 1,332 | 16,760 | 2,232 |
| 2009/10 | 2,232 | 16,830 | 2,620 | 21,682 | 2,407 | 16,900 | 2,375 |
| 2010/11 | 2,375 | 14,800 | 3,575 | 20,750 | 1,460 | 17,000 | 2,290 |
| ***Other SUG - Western Europe*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 330 | 275 | 389 | 994 | 45 | 640 | 309 |
| 2009/10 | 309 | 300 | 395 | 1,004 | 4 | 651 | 349 |
| 2010/11 | 349 | 275 | 382 | 1,006 | 45 | 641 | 320 |
| ***Total SUG - Western Europe*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 3,460 | 14,289 | 3,569 | 21,318 | 1,377 | 17,400 | 2,541 |
| 2009/10 | 2,541 | 17,130 | 3,015 | 22,686 | 2,411 | 17,551 | 2,724 |
| 2010/11 | 2,724 | 15,075 | 3,957 | 21,756 | 1,505 | 17,641 | 2,610 |
| ***SUG - Eastern Europe*** | | | | | | | |
| **Russia** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 550 | 3,481 | 2,150 | 6,181 | 200 | 5,500 | 481 |
| 2009/10 | 481 | 3,313 | 2,380 | 6,174 | 100 | 5,694 | 380 |
| 2010/11 | 380 | 2,850 | 3,050 | 6,280 | 100 | 5,736 | 444 |
| **Ukraine** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 580 | 1,710 | 78 | 2,368 | 37 | 2,100 | 231 |
| 2009/10 | 231 | 1,380 | 480 | 2,091 | 5 | 1,950 | 136 |
| 2010/11 | 136 | 2,000 | 360 | 2,496 | 5 | 2,200 | 291 |
| ***Other SUG - Eastern Europe*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 501 | 1,321 | 1,295 | 3,117 | 1,012 | 1,738 | 367 |
| 2009/10 | 367 | 1,275 | 1,413 | 3,055 | 833 | 1,781 | 441 |
| 2010/11 | 441 | 1,272 | 1,361 | 3,074 | 792 | 1,784 | 498 |
| ***Total SUG - Eastern Europe*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 1,631 | 6,512 | 3,523 | 11,666 | 1,249 | 9,338 | 1,079 |
| 2009/10 | 1,079 | 5,968 | 4,273 | 11,320 | 938 | 9,425 | 957 |
| 2010/11 | 957 | 6,122 | 4,771 | 11,850 | 897 | 9,720 | 1,233 |
| ***SUG - Africa*** | | | | | | | |
| **South Africa** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 227 | 2,350 | 168 | 2,745 | 1,185 | 1,530 | 30 |
| 2009/10 | 30 | 2,265 | 200 | 2,495 | 830 | 1,595 | 70 |
| 2010/11 | 70 | 2,140 | 250 | 2,460 | 800 | 1,625 | 35 |
| ***Other SUG - Africa*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 2,602 | 6,029 | 7,446 | 16,077 | 2,854 | 10,410 | 2,813 |

## World Centrifugal Sugar Production, Supply and Distribution - (Oct/Sept Marketing Year) (Continued)

**1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value**

| Country Mktg Year | Beginning Stocks | Total Sugar Production | Total Imports | Total Supply | Total Exports | Total Use | Ending Stocks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2009/10 | 2,813 | 5,904 | 7,201 | 15,918 | 2,628 | 10,823 | 2,467 |
| 2010/11 | 2,467 | 6,376 | 7,436 | 16,279 | 2,794 | 10,999 | 2,486 |
| ***Total SUG - Africa*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 2,829 | 8,379 | 7,614 | 18,822 | 4,039 | 11,940 | 2,843 |
| 2009/10 | 2,843 | 8,169 | 7,401 | 18,413 | 3,458 | 12,418 | 2,537 |
| 2010/11 | 2,537 | 8,516 | 7,686 | 18,739 | 3,594 | 12,624 | 2,521 |
| ***SUG - MiddleEast*** | | | | | | | |
| **Turkey** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 405 | 2,100 | 5 | 2,510 | 5 | 2,000 | 505 |
| 2009/10 | 505 | 2,531 | 5 | 3,041 | 40 | 2,500 | 501 |
| 2010/11 | 501 | 2,400 | 5 | 2,906 | 40 | 2,800 | 66 |
| **Egypt** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 544 | 1,612 | 1,382 | 3,538 | 100 | 2,748 | 690 |
| 2009/10 | 690 | 1,820 | 978 | 3,488 | 0 | 2,629 | 859 |
| 2010/11 | 859 | 1,830 | 1,120 | 3,809 | 0 | 2,800 | 1,009 |
| ***Other SUG - MiddleEast*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 2,284 | 735 | 8,140 | 11,159 | 3,061 | 6,531 | 1,567 |
| 2009/10 | 1,567 | 1,010 | 8,418 | 10,995 | 2,866 | 6,576 | 1,553 |
| 2010/11 | 1,553 | 1,020 | 8,341 | 10,914 | 2,916 | 6,716 | 1,282 |
| ***Total SUG - MiddleEast*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 3,233 | 4,447 | 9,527 | 17,207 | 3,166 | 11,279 | 2,762 |
| 2009/10 | 2,762 | 5,361 | 9,401 | 17,524 | 2,906 | 11,705 | 2,913 |
| 2010/11 | 2,913 | 5,250 | 9,466 | 17,629 | 2,956 | 12,316 | 2,357 |
| ***SUG - Asia - Oceania*** | | | | | | | |
| **Japan** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 340 | 950 | 1,452 | 2,742 | 2 | 2,375 | 365 |
| 2009/10 | 365 | 1,030 | 1,342 | 2,737 | 2 | 2,230 | 505 |
| 2010/11 | 505 | 845 | 1,355 | 2,705 | 2 | 2,242 | 461 |
| **India** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 9,150 | 15,950 | 2,786 | 27,886 | 176 | 24,200 | 3,510 |
| 2009/10 | 3,510 | 20,538 | 4,110 | 28,158 | 5 | 23,500 | 4,653 |
| 2010/11 | 4,653 | 25,700 | 1,000 | 31,353 | 20 | 25,000 | 6,333 |
| **China** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 3,965 | 13,317 | 1,077 | 18,359 | 75 | 14,500 | 3,784 |
| 2009/10 | 3,784 | 11,500 | 1,500 | 16,784 | 94 | 14,790 | 1,900 |
| 2010/11 | 1,900 | 12,670 | 1,800 | 16,370 | 55 | 15,100 | 1,215 |
| **Thailand** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 2,651 | 7,200 | 0 | 9,851 | 5,295 | 2,000 | 2,556 |
| 2009/10 | 2,556 | 6,930 | 0 | 9,486 | 5,900 | 2,100 | 1,486 |
| 2010/11 | 1,486 | 6,870 | 0 | 8,356 | 4,700 | 2,200 | 1,456 |
| **Australia** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 400 | 4,814 | 45 | 5,259 | 3,522 | 1,250 | 487 |
| 2009/10 | 487 | 4,600 | 76 | 5,163 | 3,600 | 1,250 | 313 |
| 2010/11 | 313 | 4,800 | 80 | 5,193 | 3,750 | 1,250 | 193 |
| **Pakistan** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 1,163 | 3,512 | 125 | 4,800 | 75 | 4,175 | 550 |
| 2009/10 | 550 | 3,420 | 1,030 | 5,000 | 70 | 4,200 | 730 |
| 2010/11 | 730 | 3,270 | 1,200 | 5,200 | 70 | 4,280 | 850 |
| **Indonesia** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 590 | 2,053 | 2,197 | 4,840 | 0 | 4,500 | 340 |
| 2009/10 | 340 | 1,910 | 2,600 | 4,850 | 0 | 4,400 | 450 |
| 2010/11 | 450 | 1,911 | 2,910 | 5,271 | 0 | 4,900 | 371 |
| **Philippines** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 547 | 2,100 | 0 | 2,647 | 225 | 2,100 | 322 |

# World Centrifugal Sugar Production, Supply and Distribution - (Oct/Sept Marketing Year) (Continued)

### 1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value

| Country Mktg Year | Beginning Stocks | Total Sugar Production | Total Imports | Total Supply | Total Exports | Total Use | Ending Stocks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2009/10 | 322 | 2,000 | 250 | 2,572 | 178 | 2,150 | 244 |
| 2010/11 | 244 | 1,900 | 250 | 2,394 | 142 | 2,150 | 102 |
| ***Other SUG - Asia - Oceania*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 2,242 | 1,836 | 8,826 | 12,904 | 1,071 | 9,869 | 1,964 |
| 2009/10 | 1,964 | 1,758 | 9,101 | 12,823 | 1,062 | 10,053 | 1,708 |
| 2010/11 | 1,708 | 2,030 | 8,876 | 12,614 | 1,038 | 10,063 | 1,513 |
| ***Total SUG - Asia - Oceania*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 21,048 | 51,732 | 16,508 | 89,288 | 10,441 | 64,969 | 13,878 |
| 2009/10 | 13,878 | 53,686 | 20,009 | 87,573 | 10,911 | 64,673 | 11,989 |
| 2010/11 | 11,989 | 59,996 | 17,471 | 89,456 | 9,777 | 67,185 | 12,494 |
| ***World*** | | | | | | | |
| **World** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | 39,330 | 143,932 | 47,287 | 230,549 | 48,880 | 153,723 | 27,946 |
| 2009/10 | 27,946 | 153,459 | 51,409 | 232,814 | 51,807 | 154,861 | 26,146 |
| 2010/11 | 26,146 | 161,899 | 49,159 | 237,204 | 51,824 | 158,923 | 26,457 |
| ***Unrecorded*** | | | | | | | |
| 2008/09 | | | | 1,593 | | | |
| 2009/10 | | | | 398 | | | |
| 2010/11 | | | | 2,665 | | | |

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Footnotes

1/ The U.S. PS&D estimates conform to those released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) 'miscellaneous' category allocated to domestic consumption. The U.S. PS&D includes Puerto Rico.

2/ The European Union (EU) includes French Overseas Departments of Reunion, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. EU trade data does not include intra-EU trade. Beginning 2004/05 the PS&D reflects the EU enlargement by accession of the following ten countries. Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Malta, and Cyprus. As a result of this enlargement, from 15 countries to 25 countries, the ending stock figure for 2003/04 will not carry over to the beginning stock figure for 2004/05. Data prior to 2004/05 reflects the countries comprising the EU at that time. The PSD for the EU-25 ends with marketing year 2005/06. The series picks up with the EU-27 beginning marketing year 2006/07. The EU-27 contains two new countries Bulgaria and Romania.

3/ Includes traditional Eastern European countries, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Balkans, Baltic's, Armenia, and Georgia. Beginning 2004/05 the following countries are removed from this list upon their accession to the EU: Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, and Slovenia. Note that data for Poland is zeroed out for 2004/05 because it is included in the European Union.

4/ Includes all of continental Africa except Egypt.

5/ Includes Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

6/ Indian data includes production of khandsari sugar, a native type, semi-white centrifugal sugar. Estimated output of Khandsari sugar in thousand of metric tons (raw value equivalent) is as follows: 2002/03 - 590; 2003/04 - 620; 2004/05 - 683; 2005/06 - 683; 2006/07 - 500; 2007/08 - 425; 2008/09 - 435; 2009/10 -343; 2010/11- 420

7/ Includes Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

8/ The 'Unrecorded' category is a balancing mechanism to equalize world exports and imports. It is assumed there is a certain quantity of trade that will not be recorded, with the result that imports and exports will differ by a certain amount.

To view country crop years click on the following URL:
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